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NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *02 July 2008*.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *1-6,9-27 and 30-42* is/are pending in the application.
     4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) *1-6, 9-27 and 30-42* is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
     a)☐ All   b)☐ Some *   c)☐ None of:
       1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
       2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
       3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
     * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
     Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
     Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1.   This Office action is responsive to the Request for Continued Examination (RCE)

filed under 37 CFR §1.53(d) on 7/2/08.   Applicants have properly set forth the RCE,

which has been entered into the application, and an examination on the merits follows

herewith. The Examiner acknowledges Applicant's amendments to claims 1, 9, 17, 20-

22, 30, 38, 41 and 42 and the cancellation of claims 8 and 29. All pending claims have

been rejected for being obvious over the prior arts disclosed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2.   Claims 1-6, 9-27 and 30-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over U. S. Patent No. 6,012,086 (Lowell), International Publication

Number WO 01/50226 A2 (Braun et al.), herein referred to as Braun, U. S. Publication

No. 2003/0033331 A1 (Sena et al.), herein referred to as Sena and U. S. Publication

No. 2003/0169330 A1 (Ben-Shachar et al.), herein referred to as Ben-Shachar.

        Referring to claim 1, Lowell discloses a data processing system for managing

streaming media data (column 2, lines 49-51). Lowell discloses presenting a graphical

user interface having a set of controls for use in managing a media data stream (Figure

3). Lowell discloses receiving user input for use in managing the media data stream,

wherein the user input includes an identification of a source of the media data stream
and start time (column 6, lines 22-46). Lowell also discloses requesting the media data
stream using the start time and the identification the source (column 6, lines 25-34).
Lowell also discloses storing the formatted media data stream on a storage media
(column 6, lines 64-66). Lowell discloses the importance of the format of the data
stream and user transforming the format of the media data (column 10, lines 1-3) that is
recorded but does not disclose the user inputting a desired format. Lowell discloses
converting the media data (column 8, lines 35-50) but does not disclose details related
to the converting of the media data into a desired format to form a formatted media data
stream. Braun discloses recording media data including teaching the formatting of
media data into a viewable desired format that results in a formatted media data stream
(page 2, lines 1-25). It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of
the invention to learn from Braun to convert the media data into a desired format of a
formatted media data stream. Lowell has clearly pointed out that the input fields
displayed could be of various types requiring the input of various types of data, which
includes a desired format (column 7, lines 1-3). Lowell further points out that the user
may have the option to choose or change the format of the media data therefore making
the display of a desired format input field an obvious teaching when recording and
playing back media data (column 10, lines 1-3). Furthermore, Lowell has disclosed a
conversion process occurring to convert the media data (column 9, lines 40-50) with
Braun clearly teaching how conversion occurs in order to generate a viewable format in
a desired format of media data stream, and with Braun disclosing this conversion

process as a common and necessary process for viewing formatted media stream data (page 2, lines 1-25). Braun discloses the various types of formatted media stream data that can be generated (page 1, lines 15-17). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to display an input field for a desired format and to learn from Braun to convert media data in order to generate a viewable format including a desired format of media data stream.

Lowell and Braun do not disclose a format conversion process involving two steps with an intermediate viewable format. Sena discloses identifying an initial format of a media stream and converting the media stream to a first viewable output format (page 4, paragraph 63, lines 1-5), the intermediate format being the digital media output format which is viewable and is further formatted to allow multiple users to access the same data. Sena discloses a further conversion step where the viewable output format is converted to a desired format, where the desired format is accessible to multiple users (page 4, paragraph 63, lines 1-10). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Sena to disclose format conversion process that includes first converting to an intermediate viewable format. Sena discloses format conversion is a needed process when involving data of multiple formats, where this conversion process allows for multiple users to access data that may be in one specific format (page 1, paragraph 9, lines 11-20 and paragraph 10). Therefore, this provides motivation for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Sena a format conversion process that includes first converting to an intermediate viewable format.

Lowell, Braun and Sena disclose that the viewable format is a format displayable by an operating system in the data processing system (Sena, page 4, paragraph 63, lines 1-5). Lowell, Braun and Sena disclose converting the media stream from the initial format to the viewable format and to convert the media data stream from the viewable format to the desired format (Sena, page 4, paragraph 63, lines 1-5). Lowell, Braun and Sena disclose that a data type of the media data stream is identified upon receipt of the media data stream at the data processing system (Sena, page 4, paragraph 63, lines 1-5). Lowell, Braun and Sena disclose algorithm for converting but does not clearly disclose a set of codecs. Ben-Shachar discloses set of codecs used to convert media data stream and selecting the appropriate codec is selected from amongst a plurality of codecs for use in converting the media data stream (page 1, paragraph 5, lines 18-20). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Ben-Shacher using a set of codecs to convert media data stream. Lowell, Braun and Sena do disclose a conversion process with algorithm that is necessary to carry out the conversion process. In view of this, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Ben-Shachar to use a set of codecs to convert media data stream.

Referring to claims 2 and 23, Lowell, Braun and Sena discloses that the user input includes an identification location of the media (Lowell, column 6, lines 23-26).

Referring to claims 3, 18, 24 and 39, Lowell, Braun and Sena discloses that the storage media is at least one of a hard disk drive, recordable compact disc, re-writable

compact disc, floppy disk, memory stick and a flash memory (Lowell, column 6, lines

63-67, column 7, lines 1-5 and column 9, lines 19-25).

Referring to claims 4 and 25, Lowell, Braun and Sena discloses that the

identification of the source is a universal resource locator (Lowell, column 6, lines 23-

24).

Referring to claims 5 and 26, Lowell, Braun and Sena discloses that the user

input includes user identification and a password (Lowell, column 5, lines 45-46).

Referring to claims 6 and 27, Lowell, Braun and Sena discloses that the

requesting step includes using the user identification and the password to request the

media data stream (Lowell, column 5, lines 31-46).

Referring to claims 9 and 30, Lowell, Braun and Sena discloses that the viewable

format is a format displayable by an operating system in the data processing system

(Lowell, column 2, lines 60-67).

Referring to claims 10 and 31, Lowell, Braun and Sena discloses that the desired

format is an audio format and the media data stream includes video and audio and

converting only audio portions of the media data stream into the audio format (Lowell,

column 5, lines 22-30), wherein Lowell discloses the media data stream containing both

audio and video data but formatting done appropriately for the radio in Figure 3 to play

the audio format, wherein clearly this radio is only capable of playing the audio data and

hence would only covert the audio data.

Referring to claims 11 and 32, Lowell, Braun and Sena discloses wherein the

audio format is a Moving Pictures Expert Group audio layer 3 format (Lowell, column 9,

lines 40-50).

Referring to claims 12 and 33, Lowell, Braun and Sena discloses that the media

is a live broadcast of an event (Lowell, column 5, lines 14-15).

Referring to claims 13 and 34, Lowell, Braun and Sena discloses that the set of

controls includes a play button, record button, a fast forward button, and a rewind button

(Lowell, Figure 3).

Referring to claims 14 and 35, Lowell, Braun and Sena discloses that the user

input is received in at least one input screen (Lowell, Figure 4).

Referring to claims 15 and 36, Lowell, Braun and Sena discloses that the user

input field would be of varying types including format data and input of desired format of

the media stream data, this being an obvious feature as Lowell has described that the

input fields could hold any type of data which would include format data (Lowell, column

7, lines 8-10).

Referring to claims 16 and 37, Lowell, Braun and Sena discloses that the

graphical user interface further includes a control to select a location to store the media

data stream (Lowell, column 6, lines 63-66).

Referring to claims 17, 38 and 42, Lowell discloses a data processing system for

managing streaming media data (column 2, lines 49-51). Lowell discloses presenting a

graphical user interface having a set of controls for use in managing a media data

stream (Figure 3). Lowell discloses controls for use in managing a media data stream,

wherein the set of controls includes a second control used to select location to store the media data stream (column 6, lines 23-25 and lines 63-66). Lowell also discloses receiving user input selecting the location (column 6, lines 23-25 and lines 63-66). Lowell discloses responsive to receiving the media data stream, converting the media data stream into the format (column 9, lines 35-50). Lowell discloses storing the formatted media data stream in the location (column 6, lines 63-66). Lowell discloses the importance of the format of the data stream and user transforming the format of the media data (column 10, lines 1-3) that is recorded but does not disclose the user inputting a desired format. Lowell discloses that the viewable format is a format displayable by an operating system in the data processing system (column 2, lines 60-67). Lowell discloses converting the media data (column 8, lines 35-50) but does not disclose details related to the converting of the media data into a desired format to form a formatted media data stream. Braun discloses recording media data including teaching the formatting of media data into a viewable desired format that results in a formatted media data stream (page 2, lines 1-25). It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Braun to convert the media data into a desired format of a formatted media data stream. Lowell has clearly pointed out that the input fields displayed could be of various types requiring the input of various types of data, which includes a desired format (column 7, lines 1-3). Lowell further points out that the user may have the option to choose or change the format of the media data therefore making the display of a desired format input field an obvious teaching when recording and playing back media data (column 10, lines 1-3).

Furthermore, Lowell has disclosed a conversion process occurring to convert the media data (column 9, lines 40-50) with Braun clearly teaching how conversion occurs in order to generate a viewable format in a desired format of media data stream, and with Braun disclosing this conversion process as a common and necessary process for viewing formatted media stream data (page 2, lines 1-25). Braun discloses the various types of formatted media stream data that can be generated (page 1, lines 15-17). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to display an input field for a desired format and to learn from Braun to convert media data in order to generate a viewable format including a desired format of media data stream.

Lowell and Braun do not disclose a format conversion process involving two steps with an intermediate viewable format. Sena discloses identifying an initial format of a media stream and converting the media stream to a first viewable output format (page 4, paragraph 63, lines 1-5), the intermediate format being the digital media output format which is viewable and is further formatted to allow multiple users to access the same data. Sena discloses a further conversion step where the viewable output format is converted to a desired format, where the desired format is accessible to multiple users (page 4, paragraph 63, lines 1-10). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Sena to disclose format conversion process that includes first converting to an intermediate viewable format. Sena discloses format conversion is a needed process when involving data of multiple formats, where this conversion process allows for multiple users to access data that may be in one specific format (page 1, paragraph 9, lines 11-20 and paragraph 10).

Therefore, this provides motivation for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Sena a format conversion process that includes first converting to an intermediate viewable format.

Lowell, Braun and Sena disclose that the viewable format is a format displayable by an operating system in the data processing system (Sena, page 4, paragraph 63, lines 1-5). Lowell, Braun and Sena disclose converting the media stream from the initial format to the viewable format and to convert the media data stream from the viewable format to the desired format (Sena, page 4, paragraph 63, lines 1-5). Lowell, Braun and Sena disclose that a data type of the media data stream is identified upon receipt of the media data stream at the data processing system (Sena, page 4, paragraph 63, lines 1-5). Lowell, Braun and Sena disclose algorithm for converting but does not clearly disclose a set of codecs. Ben-Shachar discloses set of codecs used to convert media data stream and selecting the appropriate codec is selected from amongst a plurality of codecs for use in converting the media data stream (page 1, paragraph 5, lines 18-20). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Ben-Shachar using a set of codecs to convert media data stream. Lowell, Braun and Sena do disclose a conversion process with algorithm that is necessary to carry out the conversion process. In view of this, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Ben-Shachar to use a set of codecs to convert media data stream.

Referring to claims 19 and 40, Lowell, Braun and Sena discloses that the format is MPEG or MP3 (Lowell, column 9, lines 41-45).

Referring to claim 20, Lowell discloses a data processing system for managing

streaming media data (column 2, lines 49-51). Lowell discloses a bus system, a

communications unit connected to the bus system, a memory connected to the bus

system, wherein the memory includes a set of instructions and a processing unit

connected to the bus system, wherein the processing unit executes the set of

instructions (column 2, lines 60-67 and column 3, lines 1-30). Lowell discloses

presenting a graphical user interface having a set of controls for use in managing a

media data stream (Figure 3). Lowell discloses receiving user input for use in managing

the media data stream, wherein the user input includes an identification of a source of

the media data stream and start time (column 6, lines 22-46). Lowell also discloses

requesting the media data stream using the start time and the identification the source

(column 6, lines 25-34). Lowell discloses responsive to receiving the media data

stream, converting the media data stream into the format (column 9, lines 35-50).

Lowell also discloses storing the formatted media data stream on a storage media

(column 6, lines 64-66). Lowell discloses the importance of the format of the data

stream and user transforming the format of the media data (column 10, lines 1-3) that is

recorded but does not disclose the user inputting a desired format. Lowell discloses

converting the media data (column 8, lines 35-50) but does not disclose details related

to the converting of the media data into a desired format to form a formatted media data

stream. Braun discloses recording media data including teaching the formatting of

media data into a viewable desired format that results in a formatted media data stream

(page 2, lines 1-25). It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of

the invention to learn from Braun to convert the media data into a desired format of a

formatted media data stream. Lowell has clearly pointed out that the input fields

displayed could be of various types requiring the input of various types of data, which

includes a desired format (column 7, lines 1-3). Lowell further points out that the user

may have the option to choose or change the format of the media data therefore making

the display of a desired format input field an obvious teaching when recording and

playing back media data (column 10, lines 1-3). Furthermore, Lowell has disclosed a

conversion process occurring to convert the media data (column 9, lines 40-50) with

Braun clearly teaching how conversion occurs in order to generate a viewable format in

a desired format of media data stream, and with Braun disclosing this conversion

process as a common and necessary process for viewing formatted media stream data

(page 2, lines 1-25). Braun discloses the various types of formatted media stream data

that can be generated (page 1, lines 15-17). Therefore, it would have been obvious to

one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to display an input field for a desired

format and to learn from Braun to convert media data in order to generate a viewable

format including a desired format of media data stream.

Lowell and Braun do not disclose a format conversion process involving two

steps with an intermediate viewable format. Sena discloses identifying an initial format

of a media stream and converting the media stream to a first viewable output format

(page 4, paragraph 63, lines 1-5), the intermediate format being the digital media output

format which is viewable and is further formatted to allow multiple users to access the

same data. Sena discloses a further conversion step where the viewable output format

is converted to a desired format, where the desired format is accessible to multiple

users (page 4, paragraph 63, lines 1-10). Sena disclose set of codecs which are used

to convert the media data streams from the initial format, to the viewable format and

from the viewable format to the desired format (Sena, page 5, paragraphs 71 and 72).

The modules represent codecs which both compress and decompress data for the

media conversion process. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the

time of the invention to learn from Sena to disclose format conversion process that

includes first converting to an intermediate viewable format. Sena discloses format

conversion is a needed process when involving data of multiple formats, where this

conversion process allows for multiple users to access data that may be in one specific

format (page 1, paragraph 9, lines 11-20 and paragraph 10). Therefore, this provides

motivation for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Sena a

format conversion process that includes first converting to an intermediate viewable

format.

Lowell, Braun and Sena disclose that the viewable format is a format displayable

by an operating system in the data processing system (Sena, page 4, paragraph 63,

lines 1-5). Lowell, Braun and Sena disclose converting the media stream from the initial

format to the viewable format and to convert the media data stream from the viewable

format to the desired format (Sena, page 4, paragraph 63, lines 1-5). Lowell, Braun and

Sena disclose that a data type of the media data stream is identified upon receipt of the

media data stream at the data processing system (Sena, page 4, paragraph 63, lines 1-

5). Lowell, Braun and Sena disclose algorithm for converting but does not clearly

disclose a set of codecs. Ben-Shachar discloses set of codecs used to convert media

data stream and selecting the appropriate codec is selected from amongst a plurality of

codecs for use in converting the media data stream (page 1, paragraph 5, lines 18-20).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn

from Ben-Shachar using a set of codecs to convert media data stream. Lowell, Braun

and Sena do disclose a conversion process with algorithm that is necessary to carry out

the conversion process. In view of this, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the

art at the time of the invention to learn from Ben-Shachar to use a set of codecs to

convert media data stream.

Referring to claim 21, Lowell discloses a data processing system for managing

streaming media data (column 2, lines 49-51). Lowell discloses a bus system, a

communications unit connected to the bus system, a memory connected to the bus

system, wherein the memory includes a set of instructions and a processing unit

connected to the bus system, wherein the processing unit executes the set of

instructions (column 2, lines 60-67 and column 3, lines 1-30). Lowell discloses

presenting a graphical user interface having a set of controls for use in managing a

media data stream (Figure 3). Lowell discloses controls for use in managing a media

data stream, wherein the set of controls includes a control used to select location to

store the media data stream (column 6, lines 23-25 and lines 63-66). Lowell also

discloses receiving user input selecting the location (column 6, lines 23-25 and lines 63-

66). Lowell discloses responsive to receiving the media data stream, converting the

media data stream into a format (column 9, lines 35-50). Lowell discloses storing the

formatted media data stream in the location (column 6, lines 63-66). Lowell discloses

the importance of the format of the data stream and user transforming the format of the

media data (column 10, lines 1-3) that is recorded but does not disclose the user

inputting a desired format. Lowell discloses converting the media data (column 8, lines

35-50) but does not disclose details related to the converting of the media data into a

desired format to form a formatted media data stream. Braun discloses recording

media data including teaching the formatting of media data into a viewable desired

format that results in a formatted media data stream (page 2, lines 1-25). It would have

been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Braun to

convert the media data into a desired format of a formatted media data stream. Lowell

has clearly pointed out that the input fields displayed could be of various types requiring

the input of various types of data, which includes a desired format (column 7, lines 1-3).

Lowell further points out that the user may have the option to choose or change the

format of the media data therefore making the display of a desired format input field an

obvious teaching when recording and playing back media data (column 10, lines 1-3).

Furthermore, Lowell has disclosed a conversion process occurring to convert the media

data (column 9, lines 40-50) with Braun clearly teaching how conversion occurs in order

to generate a viewable format in a desired format of media data stream, and with Braun

disclosing this conversion process as a common and necessary process for viewing

formatted media stream data (page 2, lines 1-25). Braun discloses the various types of

formatted media stream data that can be generated (page 1, lines 15-17). Therefore, it

would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to display

an input field for a desired format and to learn from Braun to convert media data in order

to generate a viewable format including a desired format of media data stream.

Lowell and Braun do not disclose a format conversion process involving two

steps with an intermediate viewable format. Sena discloses identifying an initial format

of a media stream and converting the media stream to a first viewable output format

(page 4, paragraph 63, lines 1-5), the intermediate format being the digital media output

format which is viewable and is further formatted to allow multiple users to access the

same data. Sena discloses a further conversion step where the viewable output format

is converted to a desired format, where the desired format is accessible to multiple

users (page 4, paragraph 63, lines 1-10). Sena disclose set of codecs which are used

to convert the media data streams from the initial format, to the viewable format and

from the viewable format to the desired format (Sena, page 5, paragraphs 71 and 72).

The modules represent codecs which both compress and decompress data for the

media conversion process. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the

time of the invention to learn from Sena to disclose format conversion process that

includes first converting to an intermediate viewable format. Sena discloses format

conversion is a needed process when involving data of multiple formats, where this

conversion process allows for multiple users to access data that may be in one specific

format (page 1, paragraph 9, lines 11-20 and paragraph 10). Therefore, this provides

motivation for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Sena a

format conversion process that includes first converting to an intermediate viewable

format.

Lowell, Braun and Sena disclose that the viewable format is a format displayable by an operating system in the data processing system (Sena, page 4, paragraph 63, lines 1-5). Lowell, Braun and Sena disclose converting the media stream from the initial format to the viewable format and to convert the media data stream from the viewable format to the desired format (Sena, page 4, paragraph 63, lines 1-5). Lowell, Braun and Sena disclose that a data type of the media data stream is identified upon receipt of the media data stream at the data processing system (Sena, page 4, paragraph 63, lines 1-5). Lowell, Braun and Sena disclose algorithm for converting but does not clearly disclose a set of codecs. Ben-Shachar discloses set of codecs used to convert media data stream and selecting the appropriate codec is selected from amongst a plurality of codecs for use in converting the media data stream (page 1, paragraph 5, lines 18-20). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Ben-Shachar using a set of codecs to convert media data stream. Lowell, Braun and Sena do disclose a conversion process with algorithm that is necessary to carry out the conversion process. In view of this, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Ben-Shachar to use a set of codecs to convert media data stream.

Referring to claims 22 and 41, Lowell discloses a data processing system for managing streaming media data (column 2, lines 49-51). Lowell discloses presenting a graphical user interface having a set of controls for use in managing a media data stream (Figure 3). Lowell discloses receiving user input for use in managing the media data stream, wherein the user input includes an identification of a source of the media

data stream and start time (column 6, lines 22-46). Lowell also discloses requesting the

media data stream using the start time and the identification the source (column 6, lines

25-34). Lowell also discloses storing the formatted media data stream on a storage

media (column 6, lines 64-66). Lowell discloses the importance of the format of the

data stream and user transforming the format of the media data (column 10, lines 1-3)

that is recorded but does not disclose the user inputting a desired format. Lowell

discloses that the viewable format is a format displayable by an operating system in the

data processing system (column 2, lines 60-67). Lowell discloses converting the media

data (column 8, lines 35-50) but does not disclose details related to the converting of

the media data into a desired format to form a formatted media data stream. Braun

discloses recording media data including teaching the formatting of media data into a

viewable desired format that results in a formatted media data stream (page 2, lines 1-

25). It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to

learn from Braun to convert the media data into a desired format of a formatted media

data stream. Lowell has clearly pointed out that the input fields displayed could be of

various types requiring the input of various types of data, which includes a desired

format (column 7, lines 1-3). Lowell further points out that the user may have the option

to choose or change the format of the media data therefore making the display of a

desired format input field an obvious teaching when recording and playing back media

data (column 10, lines 1-3). Furthermore, Lowell has disclosed a conversion process

occurring to convert the media data (column 9, lines 40-50) with Braun clearly teaching

how conversion occurs in order to generate a viewable format in a desired format of

media data stream, and with Braun disclosing this conversion process as a common

and necessary process for viewing formatted media stream data (page 2, lines 1-25).

Braun discloses the various types of formatted media stream data that can be

generated (page 1, lines 15-17). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in

the art, at the time of the invention to display an input field for a desired format and to

learn from Braun to convert media data in order to generate a viewable format including

a desired format of media data stream.

Lowell and Braun do not disclose a format conversion process involving two

steps with an intermediate viewable format. Sena discloses identifying an initial format

of a media stream and converting the media stream to a first viewable output format

(page 4, paragraph 63, lines 1-5), the intermediate format being the digital media output

format which is viewable and is further formatted to allow multiple users to access the

same data. Sena discloses a further conversion step where the viewable output format

is converted to a desired format, where the desired format is accessible to multiple

users (page 4, paragraph 63, lines 1-10). It would have been obvious to one skilled in

the art at the time of the invention to learn from Sena to disclose format conversion

process that includes first converting to an intermediate viewable format. Sena

discloses format conversion is a needed process when involving data of multiple

formats, where this conversion process allows for multiple users to access data that

may be in one specific format (page 1, paragraph 9, lines 11-20 and paragraph 10).

Therefore, this provides motivation for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention

to learn from Sena a format conversion process that includes first converting to an intermediate viewable format.

Lowell, Braun and Sena disclose that the viewable format is a format displayable by an operating system in the data processing system (Sena, page 4, paragraph 63, lines 1-5). Lowell, Braun and Sena disclose converting the media stream from the initial format to the viewable format and to convert the media data stream from the viewable format to the desired format (Sena, page 4, paragraph 63, lines 1-5). Lowell, Braun and Sena disclose that a data type of the media data stream is identified upon receipt of the media data stream at the data processing system (Sena, page 4, paragraph 63, lines 1-5). Lowell, Braun and Sena disclose algorithm for converting but does not clearly disclose a set of codecs. Ben-Shachar discloses set of codecs used to convert media data stream and selecting the appropriate codec is selected from amongst a plurality of codecs for use in converting the media data stream (page 1, paragraph 5, lines 18-20). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Ben-Shachar using a set of codecs to convert media data stream. Lowell, Braun and Sena do disclose a conversion process with algorithm that is necessary to carry out the conversion process. In view of this, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Ben-Shachar to use a set of codecs to convert media data stream.

Response to Arguments

3.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

4.   Responses to this action should be submitted as per the options cited below: The

United States Patent and Trademark Office requires most patent related

correspondence to be: a) faxed to the Central Fax number (571-273-8300) b) hand

carried or delivered to the Customer Service Window (located at the Randolph Building,

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37 CFR 1.1 (e.g., P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450), or d) transmitted to the

Office using the Office's Electronic Filing System.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Namitha Pillai whose telephone number is (571) 272-

4054. The examiner can normally be reached from 8:30 AM - 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Doon Chow can be reached on (571) 272-7767.

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89.

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Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Namitha Pillai
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September 30, 2008

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